



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 16247-3:2020**  
**01-marec-2020**

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**Energetske presoje - 3. del: Procesi**

Energy audits - Part 3: Processes

Energieaudits - Teil 3: Prozesse

Audits énergétiques - Partie 3 : Procédés

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 16247-3**

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## Energy audits - Part 3: Processes

Audits énergétiques - Partie 3 : Procédés

Energieaudits - Teil 3: Prozesse

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 14.

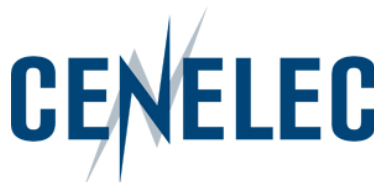
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## European foreword

This document (prEN 16247-3:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC14 WG 1 “Energy audits”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This Part provides additional material to Part 1 for the Process sector and should be used in conjunction with Part 1.

This document is part of the series EN 16247 “*Energy audits*” which comprises the following:

- Part 1 General requirement;
- Part 2 Buildings;
- Part 3 Processes;
- Part 4 Transport;
- Part 5 Competence of energy auditors.

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## Introduction

An energy audit can help an organization to identify opportunities to improve energy efficiency. It can be part of a site wide energy management system.

There are various sectors with important differences in processes and utilities. It should be emphasized that there are many types of processes in industry and commerce. In general, energy is used:

- directly by a process, e.g. furnaces, direct fired dryers, etc;
- indirectly by a process (e.g. heat exchange, distillation, extrusion, etc.) including the specific conditions of production (e.g. start-up, shut-down, product change over, cleaning, maintenance, laboratory and product transfer);
- utility processes (e.g. motor driven systems (fans, pumps, motors, compressors, etc.), steam, hot water), including on site power plants;
- other processes (e.g. sterilization in hospitals, fume cupboards, laboratories etc.).

This document defines the attributes of an appropriate quality energy audit for processes in addition to EN 16247-1, which gives the general requirements for energy audits.

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## 1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit within a process. These consist of:

- a) organizing and conducting an energy audit;
- b) analysing the data from the energy audit;
- c) reporting and documenting the energy audit findings.

This part of the standard applies to sites where the energy use is due to process. It is used in conjunction with and is supplementary to EN 16247-1, Energy audits — Part 1: General requirements. It provides additional requirements to EN 16247-1 and is applied simultaneously.

A process could include one or more production lines, offices, laboratories, research centres, packaging and warehouse sections with specific operational conditions and site transportation. An energy audit could include the whole site or part of a site.

If buildings are included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply EN 16247-2, *Energy Audits — Part 2: Buildings*. If on-site transport on a site is included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply EN 16247-4, *Energy audits — Part 4: Transport*.

NOTE The decision to apply Parts 2 and 4 could be made during the preliminary contact, see 5.1.

## 2 Normative references

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The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16247-1:2012, *Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in EN 16247-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1

#### production process

all the steps necessary to manufacture a product or delivery of a service

Note 1 to entry: Production process could include specific facilities for health, safety and environment pollution control.

**prEN 16247-3:2020 (E)****3.2****utility**

energy carrier necessary for the process and auxiliary

Note 1 to entry: A utility could be generated on-site, off-site, or purchased from a third party.

EXAMPLE Steam, hot water, compressed air, etc.

**3.3****utility process**

set of utility equipment and distribution

Note 1 to entry: If the utility is purchased from a third party, utility process is only the utility distribution.

**3.4****site**

processes within the boundary of the organization

Note 1 to entry: This may include pollution treatment processes and energy recovery, and waste product.

**3.5****building**

construction as a whole, including its envelope and all technical building systems, for which energy may be used to condition the indoor climate, to provide domestic hot water and illumination and other services related to the use of the building and the activities performed within the building

Note 1 to entry: The term can refer to the building as a whole or to parts thereof that have been designed or altered to be used separately.

Note 2 to entry: The building could include its site location and related external environment.

[SOURCE: EN 16247-2:2012, 3.1]

**3.6****energy**

electricity, fuels, steam, heat, compressed air, and other similar media

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, energy refers to the various type of energy, including renewable, which can be purchased, stored, treated, used in equipment or in a process, or recovered.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 50001, 2018, 3.5]

**4 Quality requirements****4.1 Energy auditor**

The qualification of an energy auditor is defined in EN 16247-5.



## 4.2 Energy audit process

The quality of the energy audit depends on the knowledge of the processes, the site and available data and information. Close collaboration between the energy auditor and the organization is essential. When a sampling method is used, the selected samples shall be representative of the whole audited objects.

NOTE An example energy audit process is shown in Annex A.

## 5 Elements of the energy audit process

### 5.1 Preliminary contact

The energy auditor shall obtain a preliminary description of the site and the process from the organization or from a site visit.

NOTE The preliminary contact can be by telephone, webinar, meeting or other remote interactive discussions.

The energy auditor shall agree with the organization on the scope and boundary of the energy audit:

- a) processes included in the energy audit;

NOTE A process can be defined as the whole process, part of a process, part of a system or a component.

- b) whether or not outsourced utilities are included in the energy audit;

- c) depending of the thoroughness of the energy audit, it is recommended to check if a detailed energy audit needs to be carried out for specific processes. In this case, reference shall be made to the relevant standard (see bibliography).

For energy use not directly related to process (e.g. storing, packaging, logistics, offices, research centre, laboratory and transport), the energy auditor shall agree with the organization the applicability of EN 16247-2 and EN 16247-4. This choice and the agreed scope shall be clearly stated in the final energy audit report (5.6).

For each audited process, the energy auditor and organization shall agree, the relevant personnel, their roles which have an impact on energy consumption, and propose a preliminary list of data to be collected.

### 5.2 Start-up meeting

The energy auditor and organization shall agree energy performance indicators which can be used in the energy audit.

### 5.3 Collecting data

#### 5.3.1 General

The data collection could be carried out over several stages during an energy audit.

During data collection, the energy auditor shall:

- a) verify the data and information provided by the organization (e.g. the power or the number of pieces of equipment);

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- b) obtain any missing data;
- c) check the quality and plausibility of the data, and ask for correction if significant mistakes or inaccuracies are identified .

**5.3.2 Information request**

In addition to the information requested in EN 16247-1, the energy auditor shall request from the organization the following:

- a) site information including building, boundary and other relevant information;
- b) utility processes information;
- c) production processes information;
  - 1) product specification;
  - 2) main processes equipment involved in the process (drawings, other relevant technical data and datasheets)
  - 3) current operational conditions (set points) of utilities and production process;
  - 4) specific condition and constraint for process and environment (security, pollution, health, etc.);
- e) energy sources information.

NOTE 1 The collected data can be based on invoices, contracts, measurements, calculations from given operating hours and installed capacity (technical characteristics), operation and maintenance documents, meeting with operations and maintenance personnel, etc.

NOTE 2 See Annex B for examples of data to be collected.

**5.3.3 Review of the available data**

The energy auditor shall review the information collected for consistency and suitability.

The energy auditor shall assess whether the information provided is sufficient to achieve the agreed objective.

If data requested is not available, the energy auditor shall define the method to obtain the necessary information (e.g. measurements, estimates, modelling, etc.).

**5.3.4 Preliminary data analysis**

The energy auditor shall carry out an analysis of the data collected to:

- a) undertake a preliminary analysis of the site's energy balance on the basis of energy bills and output;
- b) identify the relevant variables and static factors;
- c) define preliminary significant energy uses;
- d) establish the relevant energy performance indicator;

- e) evaluate the distribution of energy consumption on the basis of sub-meter reading, installed capacity and operating time;
- f) if there is sufficient information, establish an initial energy baseline;
- g) plan further data collection and measurement to be carried out during field works (5.4).

The energy auditor should develop preliminary energy performance improvement opportunities.

The energy auditor shall agree with the organization about any data measurement plan on:

- 1) objectives and parameters;
- 2) content;
- 3) required measurement conditions.

NOTE See Annex C for quality data measurement plans.

## 5.4 Field work

### 5.4.1 Aim of field work

If necessary, the energy auditor shall carry out additional measurement to:

- a) collect any missing data needed for analysis;
- b) confirm the suitability of the baseline;
- c) confirm the energy consumption, energy balance, relevant variables and static factors;
- d) confirm the current operational conditions (set points) of utilities and production processes and the impact with energy use and consumption;
- e) relevant information from identification plates, runtime information, interviews with operators, etc.

### 5.4.2 Conduct

The conduct of energy auditor during field work is defined in EN 16247-1:2012, 5.4.2.

### 5.4.3 Site visits

The energy auditor shall visit the site and audited processes.

NOTE The schedule for site visits is planned during the start-up meeting (5.2).

## 5.5 Analysis

### 5.5.1 General

The energy auditor shall:

- a) calculate the current energy performance of the process;
- b) compare current energy performance against the best available technology benchmarks